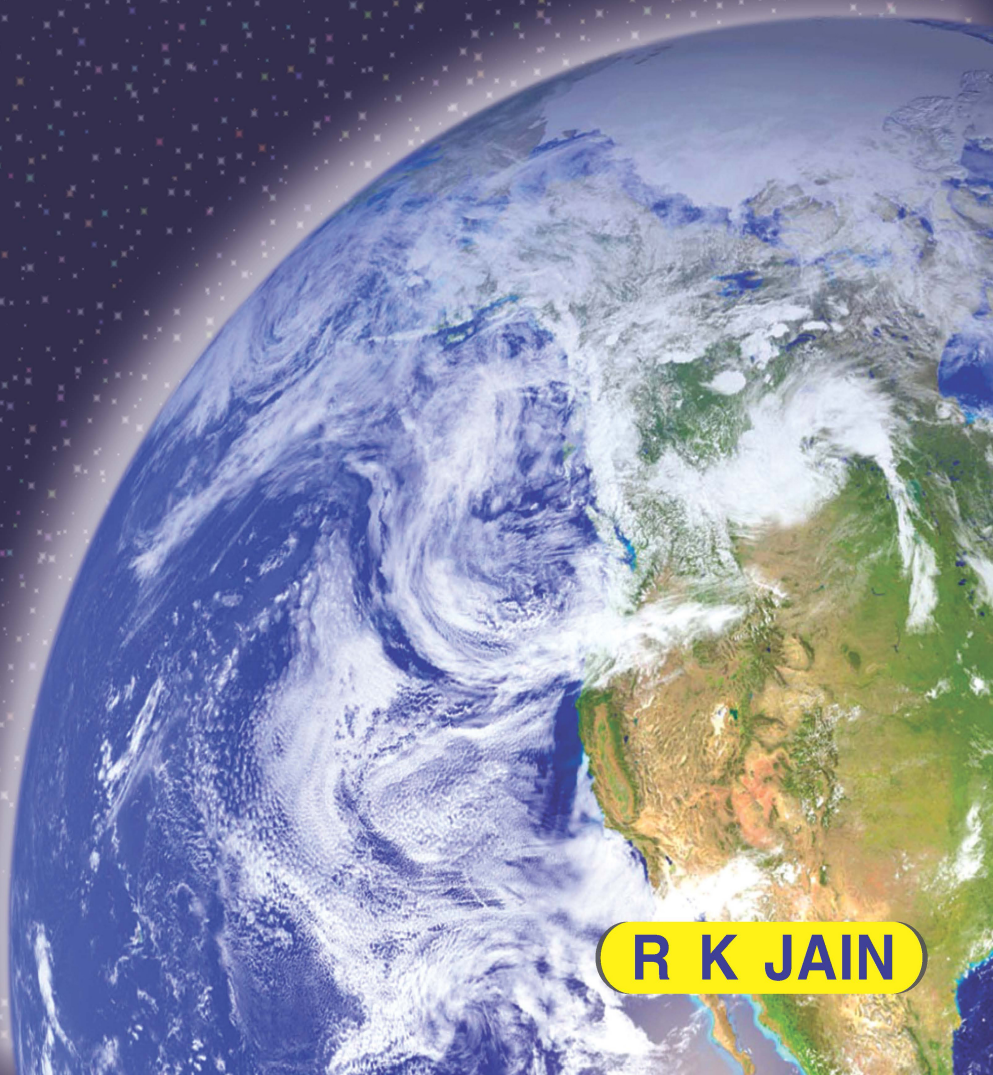
Based on the NCERT syllabus

GEOGRAPHY

MAP PRACTICE

FOR CLASS IX



R K JAIN

Based on the latest NCERT syllabus (2005)

MAP PRACTICE

GEOGRAPHY

India—Land and the People

For Class IX

R K JAIN

Ratna Sagar

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Acknowledgements
The following pertains to all maps in this book.

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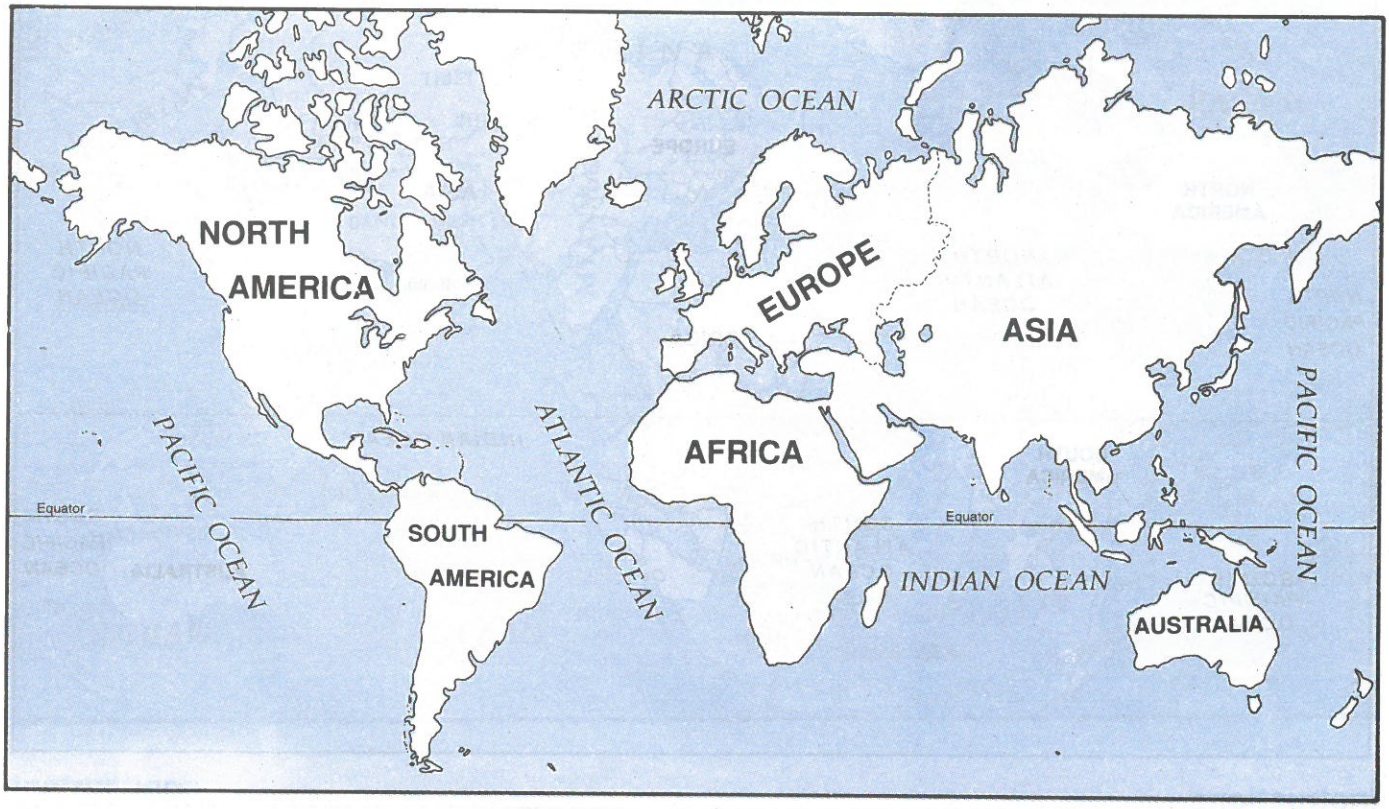
1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on the maps are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified.
5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India are based on the Record/Master Copy of Survey of India.
6. The state boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh & Telangana have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
7. The spellings of names in the maps, have been taken from various sources.
8. The scale given on the maps are approximate.

WORLD—Continents and Oceans



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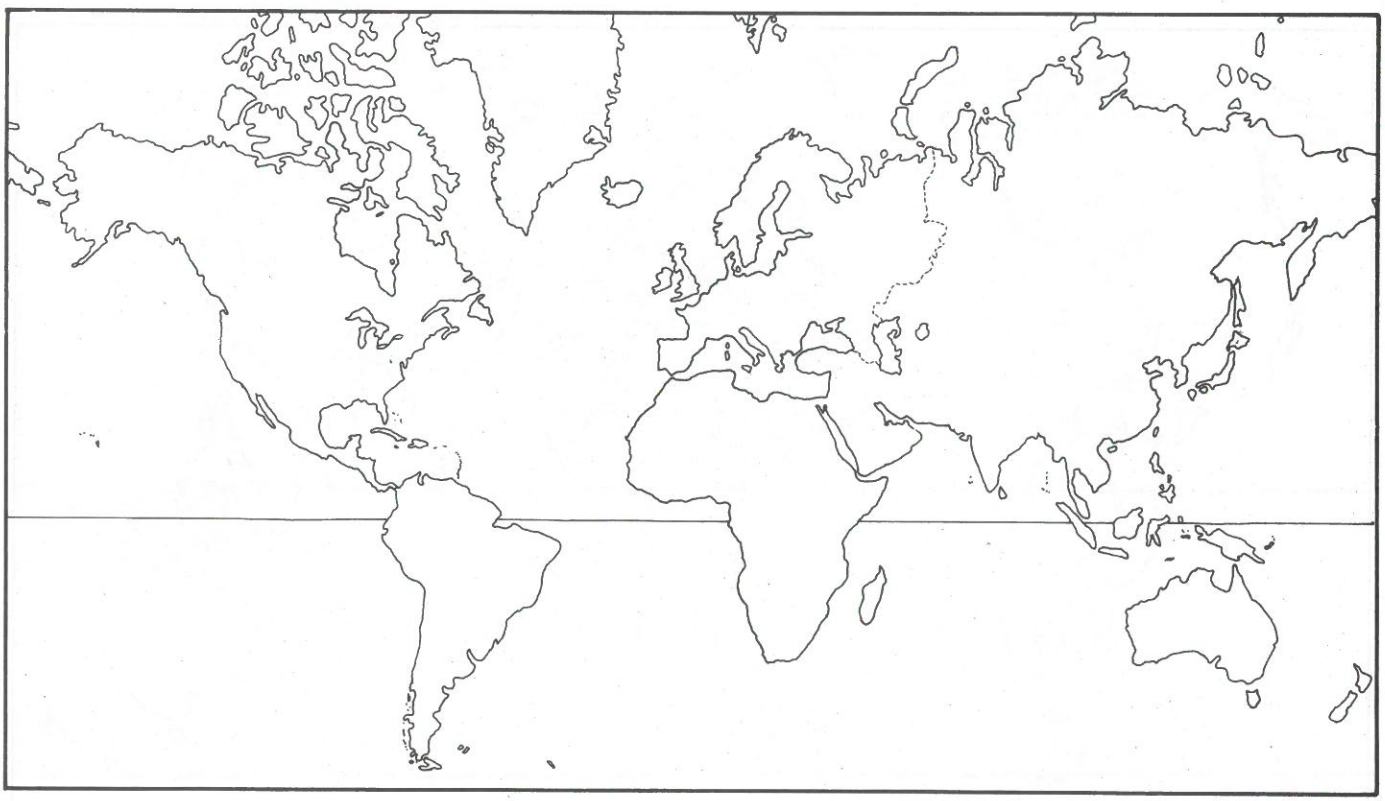
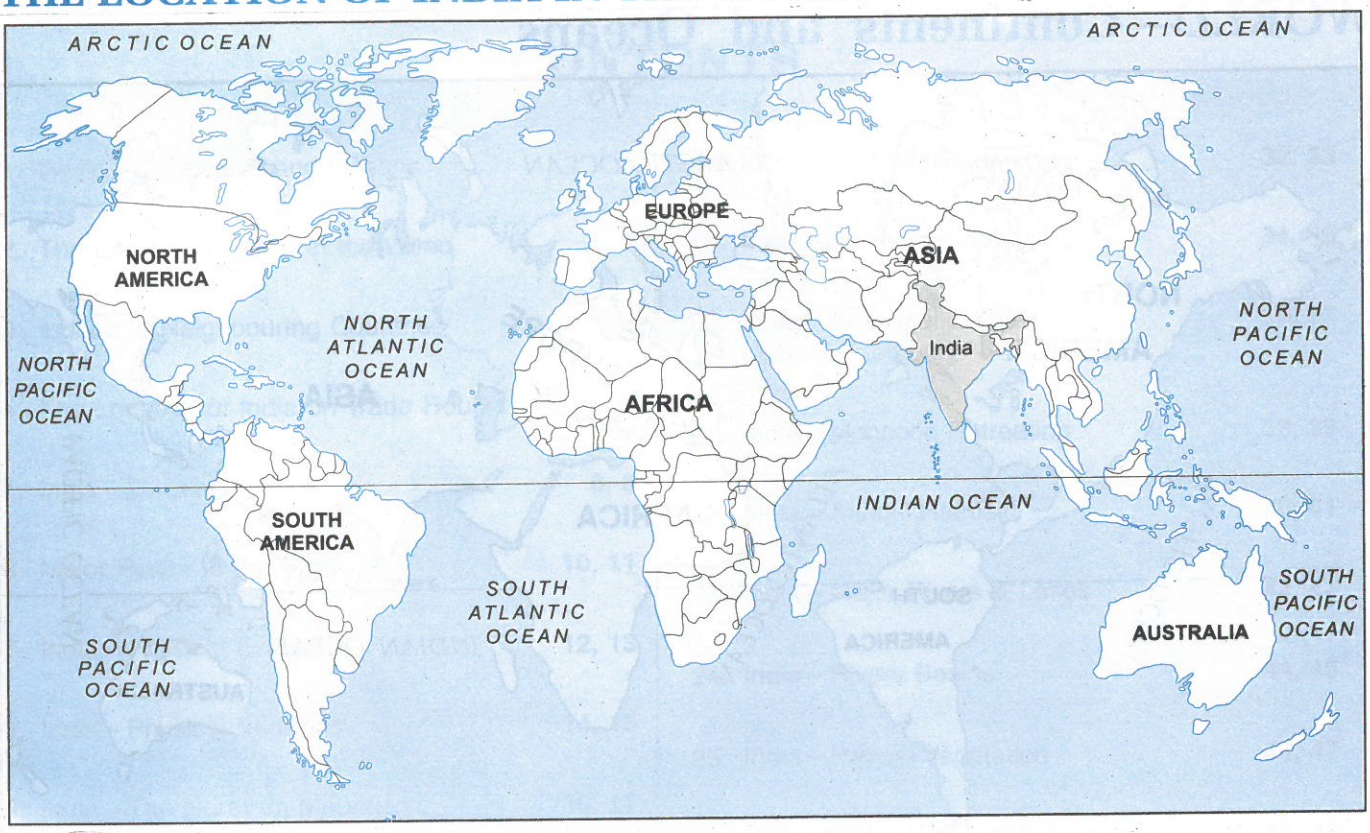


THE LOCATION OF INDIA IN THE WORLD



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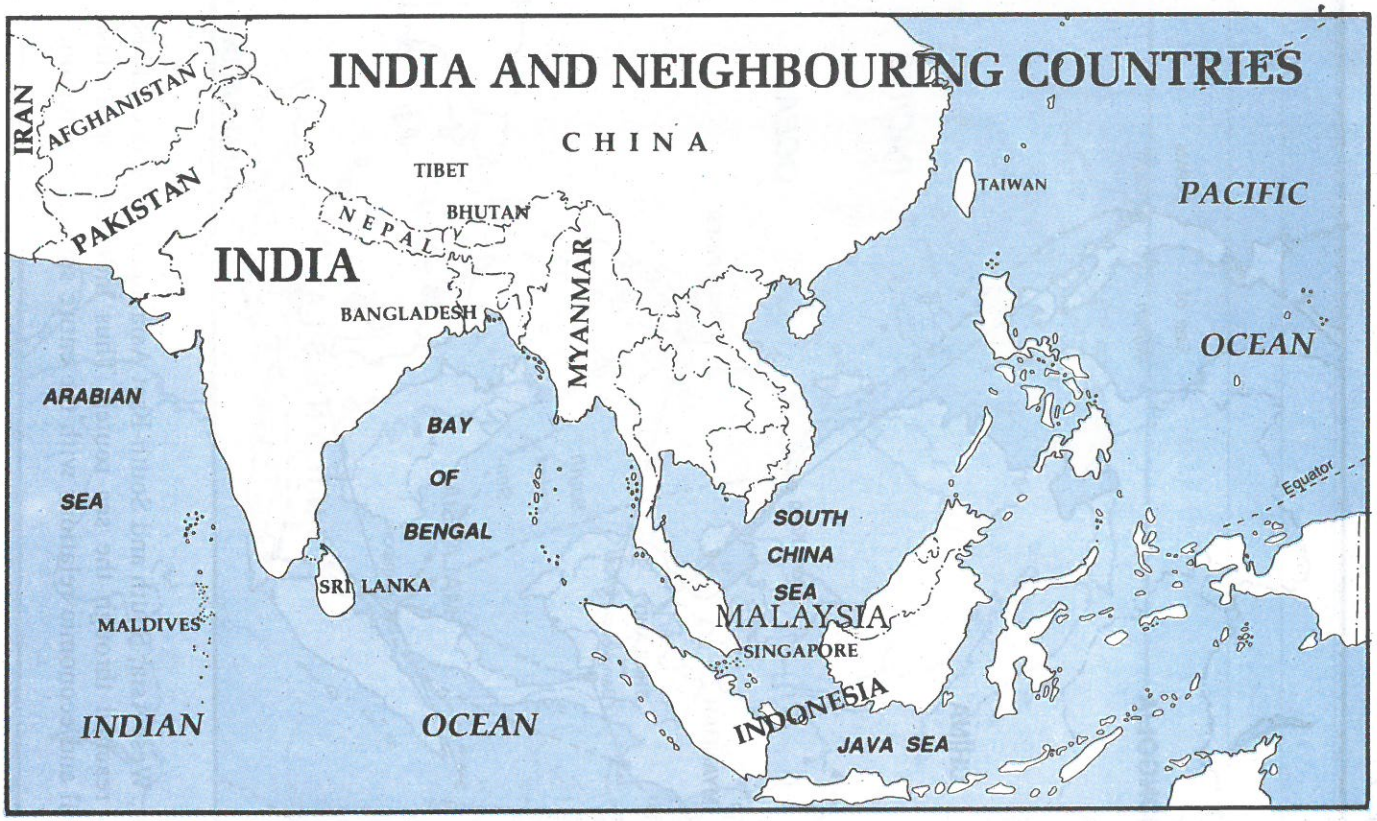

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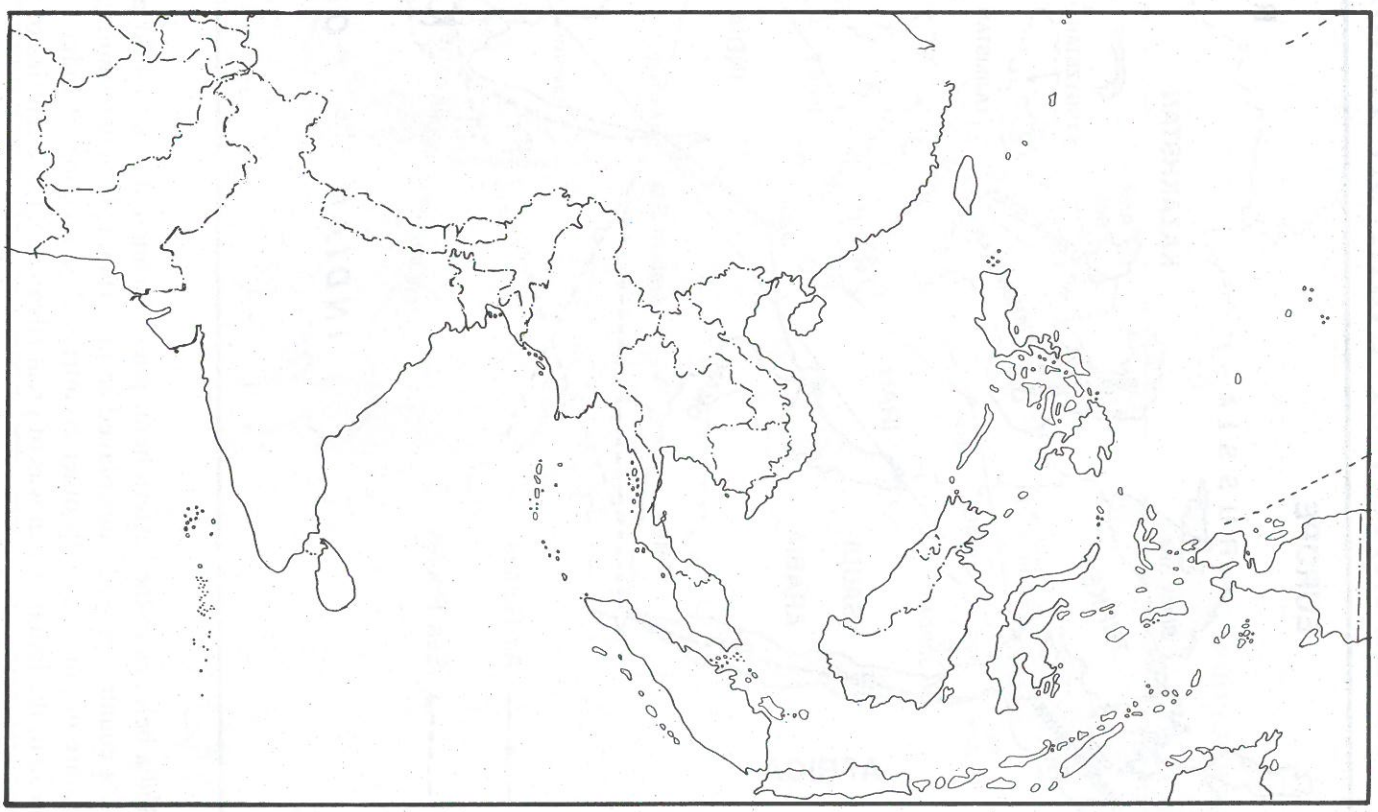
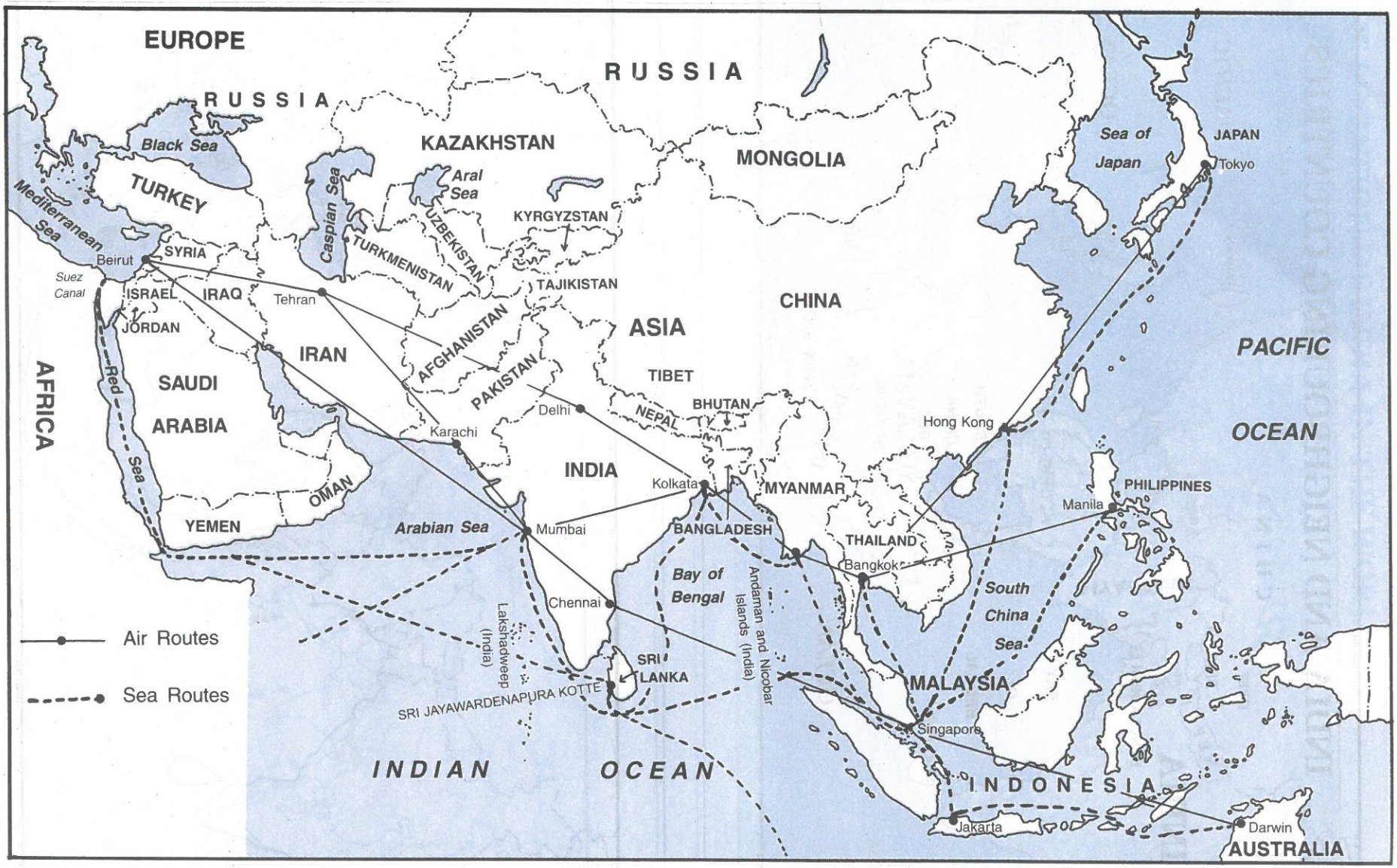
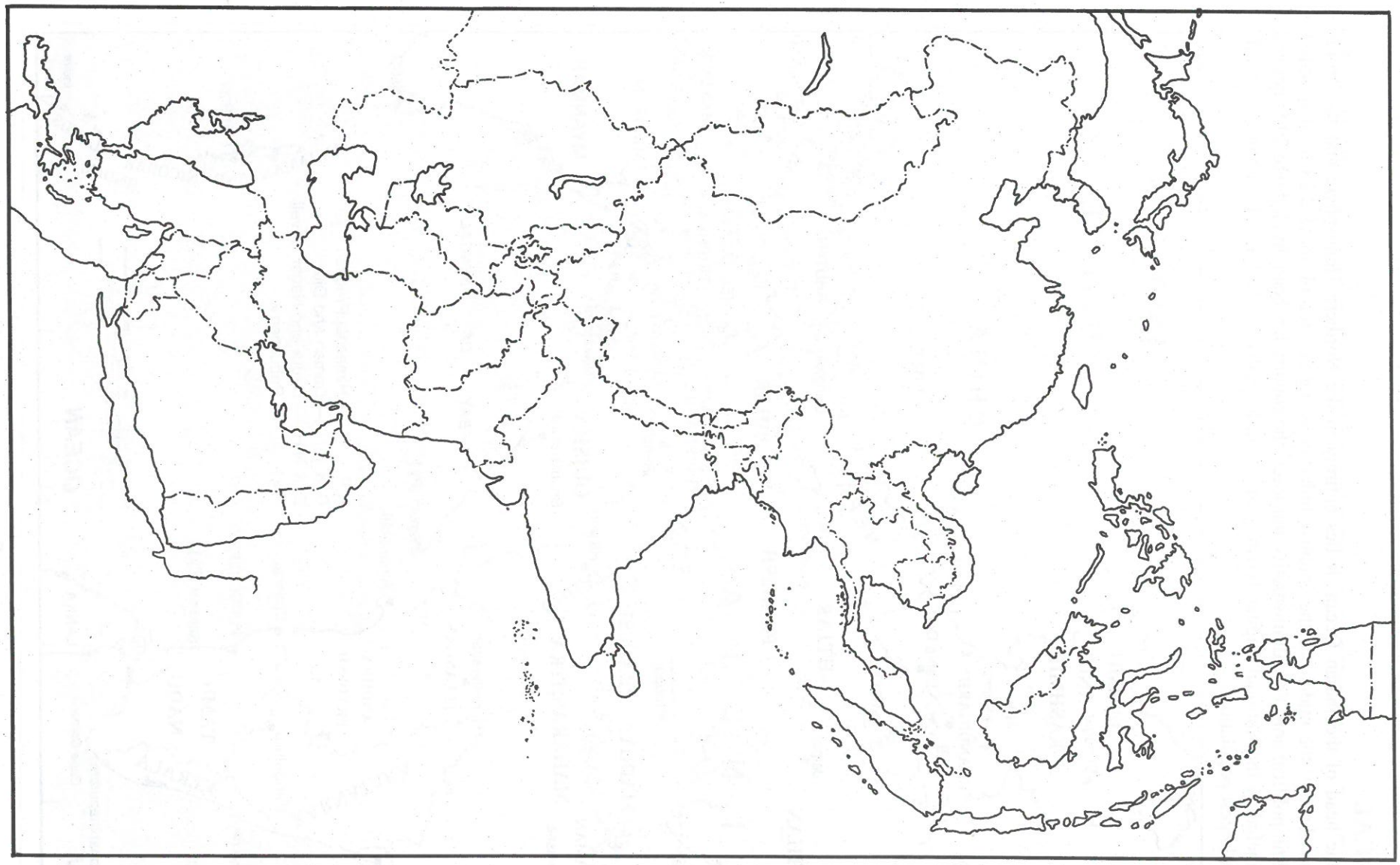


THE LOCATION OF INDIA ON TRADE ROUTES



India belongs to the eastern hemisphere. In ancient times the location of a country on sea routes played an important role in determining the nature of contacts with other countries. The location of India at the head of the Indian ocean was of great advantage.The countries of East Africa, West Asia, South and South-East Asia and East Asia could be easily reached through the sea routes. Thus India developed close cultural and economic relations with the entire surrounding region.



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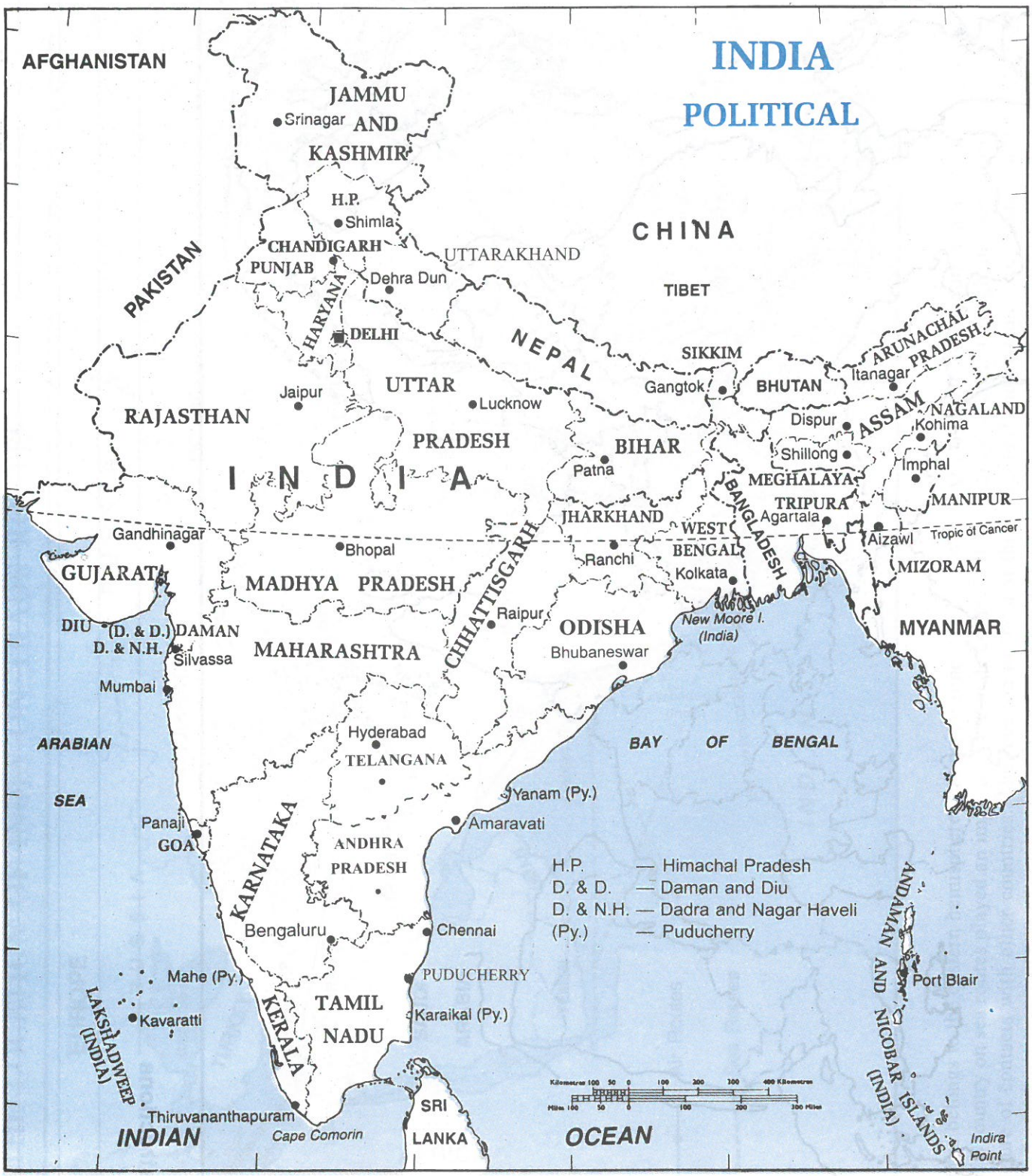
INDIA – POLITICAL

India is situated at the head of the Indian Ocean. It lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Cancer runs almost through the middle of the country. India, covering an area of about 3.28 million square kilometres, is a well-knit political unit. For administrative purposes, the country has been divided into 29 States and 7 Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Rajasthan is the biggest state in area, while Uttar Pradesh has the largest population.



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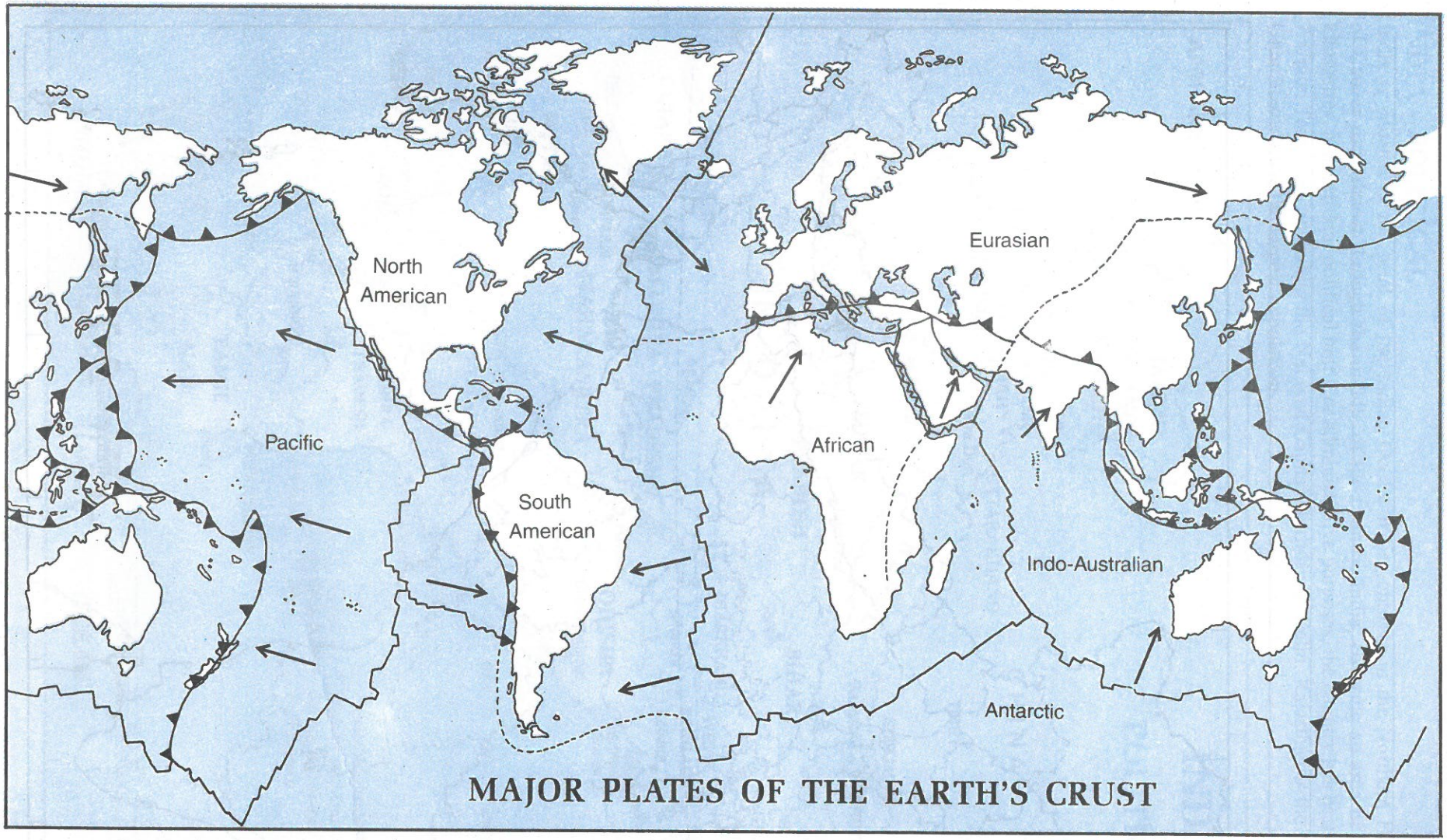


MAJOR PLATES OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

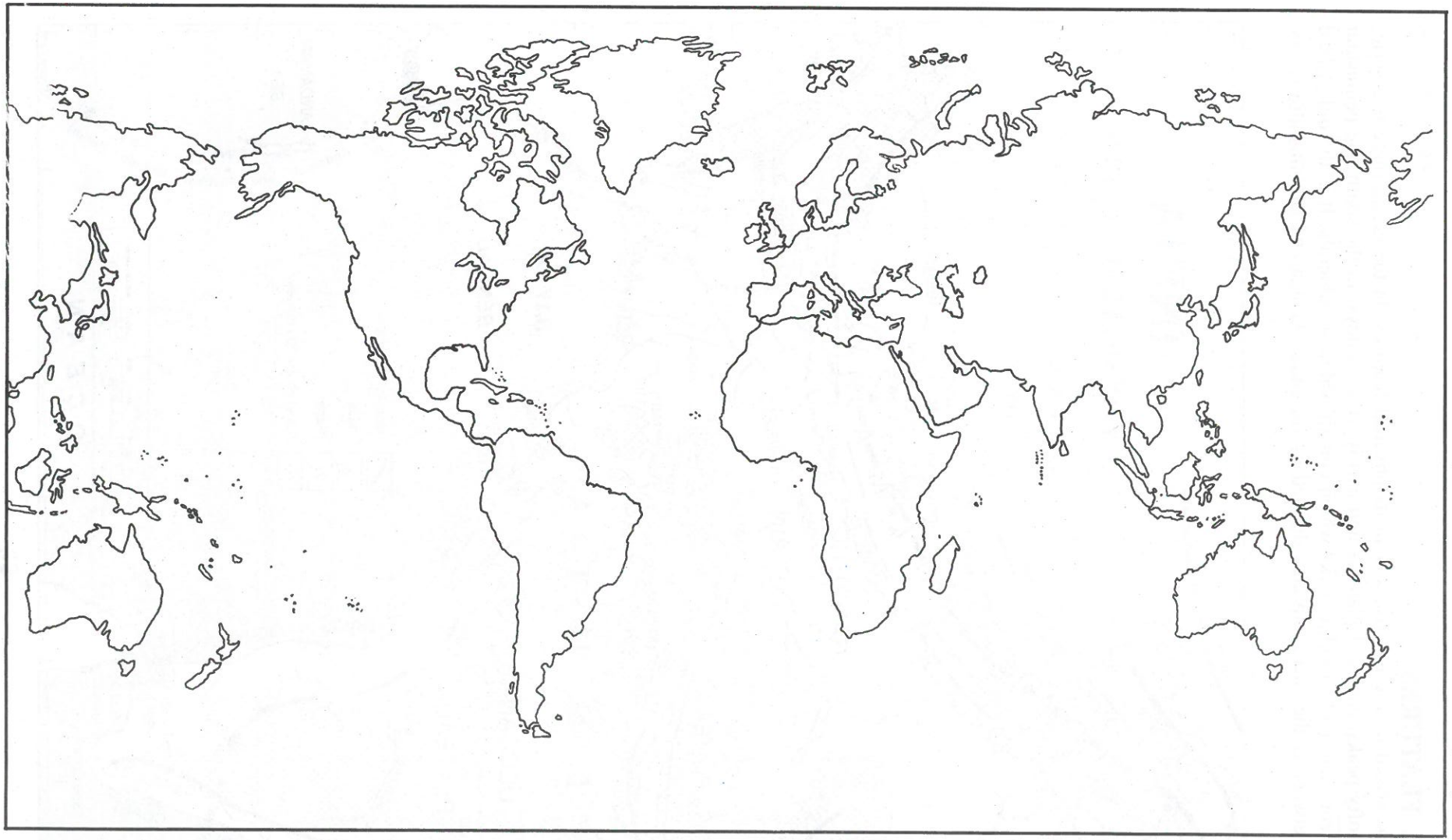
Destructive Plate Boundary

Constructive Plate Boundary

Uncertain Plate Boundary

Direction of Plate Movement

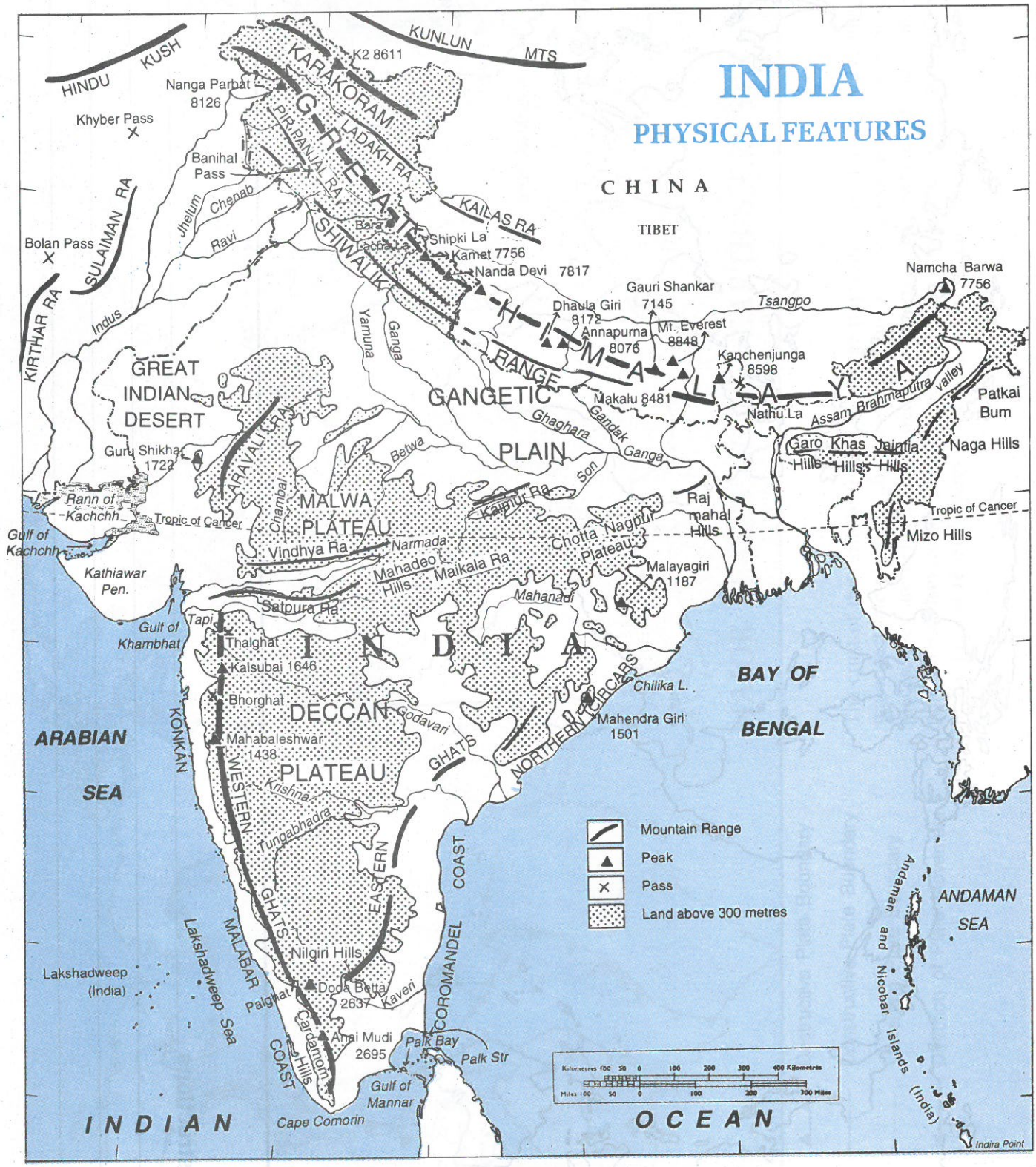
The crust of the earth is divided into large fragments, called the Tectonic Plates. There are seven major tectonic plates. While these plates are moving away from each other (diverging) in some places, they are being pushed together (converging) elsewhere. The movements of these crustal plates have changed the position and size of the continents over millions of years. The evolution of the present relief features of India is a part of this process.



Instructions

INDIA – PHYSICAL FEATURES

The land of India is characterized by a great diversity in its physical features. In the north, there is a series of mountain ranges with lofty peaks, enclosed plateaus and narrow river valleys. In the south, the peninsular plateau is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks which contain valuable minerals. It is the oldest land mass of the country. In between is the vast plain area drained by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.



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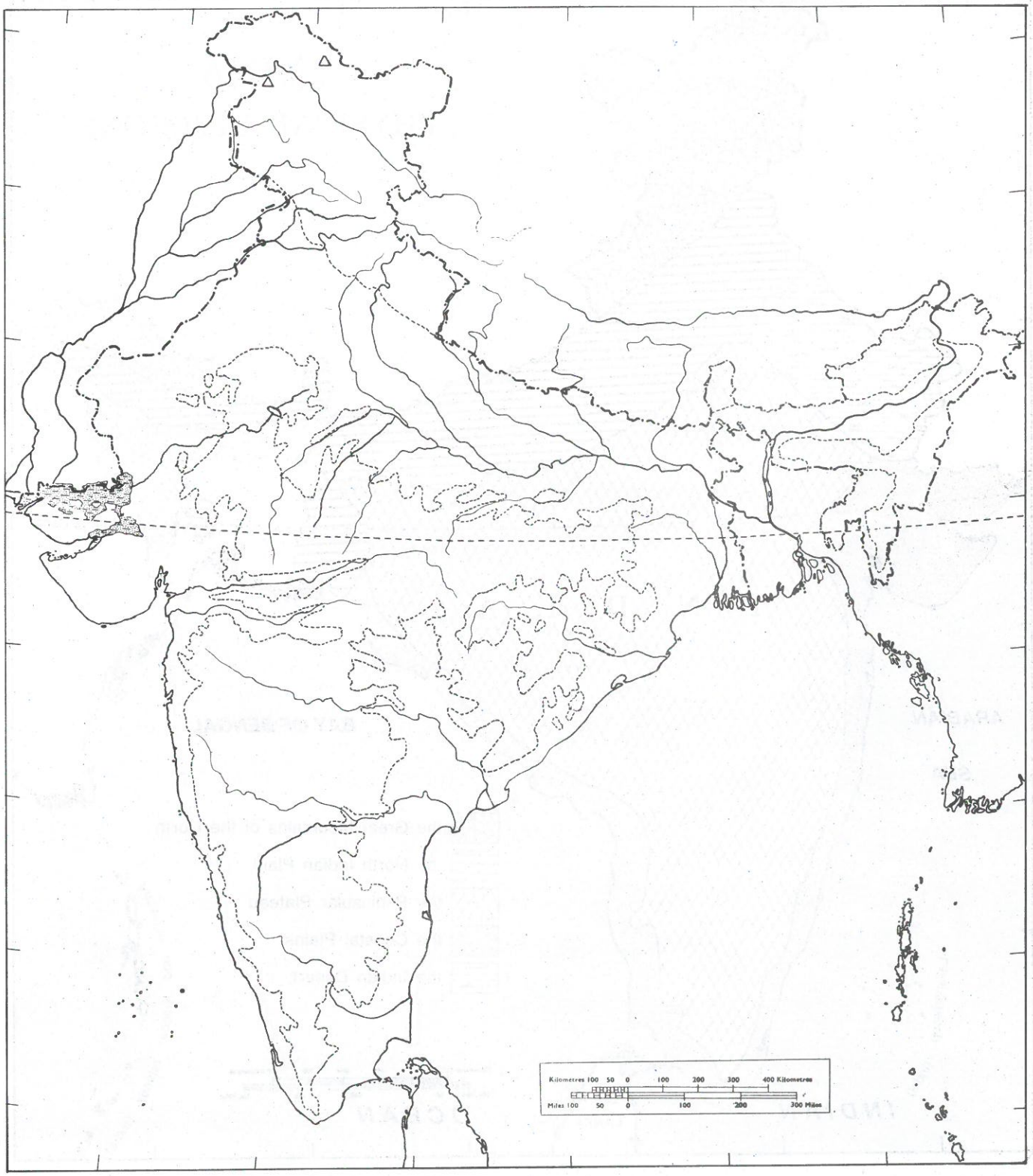
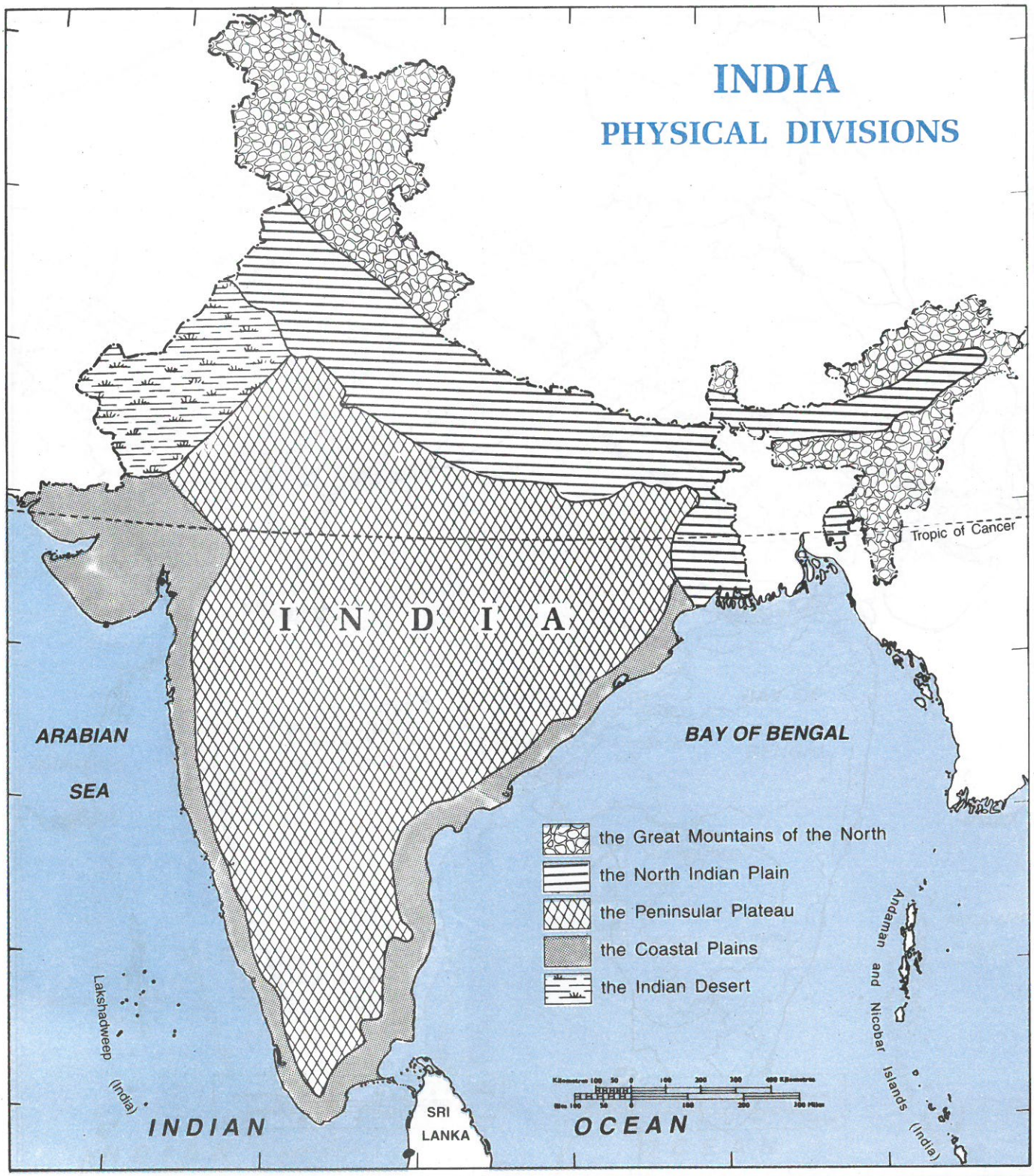
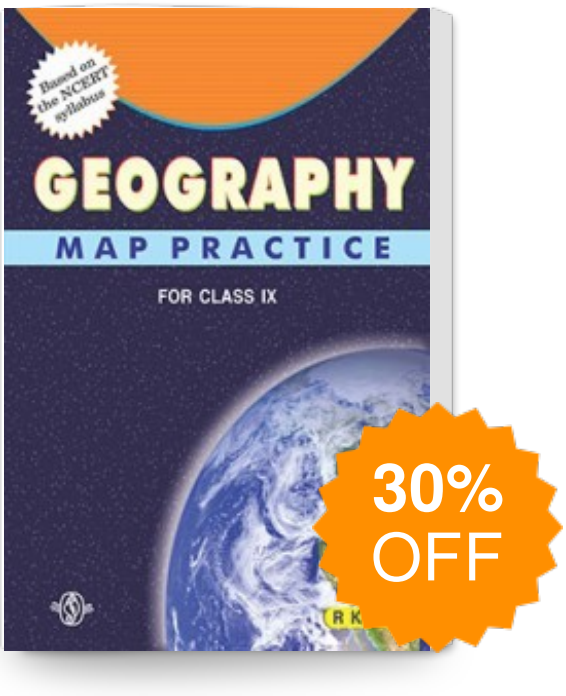


INDIA – PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

The diverse relief features of India can be grouped in five sections, such as: the Great Mountains of the North; the North Indian Plain; the Peninsular Plateau; the Coastal Plains; and the Islands. The main difference between these five divisions is the variation in their geological history and structure. The rocks in each of the group vary considerably in composition and hardness.



CBSE Geography Map Practice Class 9



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